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FATHER LAND & MOTHER TONGUE.

Our Father land! and wouldst thou know
Why we should call it Father land?
It is, that Adam, here below,
Was made of earth by Nature's hand:
And he, our father, made of earth,
Hath peopled earth on every hand,
And we, in memory of his birth,
Do call our country "Father land."

At first, in Eden's bowers they say,
No sound of speech had Adam caught,
But whistled like a bird all day—
And may be, 'twas for want of thought;
But Nature, with resistless laws,
Made Adam soon surpass the birds,
She gave him lovely Eve—because
If he'd a wife—they must have words.

And so, the native land I hold,
By male descent is proudly mine;
The language, as the tale hath told,
Was given in the female line.
And thus we see on either hand,
We name our blessings whence they've sprung,
We call our country "Father land,"
We call our language "Mother tongue."

For the Recorder.

LAY INFLUENCE.

If religion and good morality be important to the prosperity of the state, it is also important that the people for whose benefit the state exists, should know the true character of that support religion demands. In the view of most men at the present day, the manner of aiding religion is the only thing which admits of a question; the aid itself is undoubtedly necessary. But amidst the variety of opinions relative to the mode, there is some danger that the necessity of acting efficiently will be overlooked. Every man has an interest in the state; he therefore, it is allowed, has an interest in religion and good morals on which the state depends, and therefore owes it to the state and to himself, to aid in the support of true religion.

In England provision is made for the support of Christian institutions, and to afford it is to yield obedience to the law of the land. In America things are differently situated. There is no certainty that even sufficient pecuniary means will be furnished for the ministers of the gospel. We, as a community in the United States, leave the existence of the institutions of religion in peculiar uncertainty, while from the nature of the political arrangements it should be especially certain. To our civil state and polity the existence of true religion is a matter of absolute necessity; but it is commonly treated as if a matter of absolute indifference. Because the whole community in their political capacity have done nothing to uphold the gospel, the whole community in their private capacity surely should not neglect it; each individual is bound by the strongest obligation.

When the framers of our civil polity left us free as to what we would do in aiding the support of religion, they acted for the best; and it is a wise arrangement whatever now is done by the people, is an expression of good will to the gospel; and it is the measure of the extent of their good will. The plan is, that as far as any thing is done, it shall be a voluntary offering. The laws of the country do not enforce it. Every man is left free to display his regard for religion and morals, by the manner in which he aids in their extension. If therefore he give with a liberality proportioned to his means, and to the necessity of the case, for maintaining the prosperity of religion, it is doubly acceptable in our land. It is a pledge that truth and virtue have already in him a firm advocate, and one also whose reasonable care shall never be wanting to advance these principles in behalf of others. If the true friends of our general virtuous prosperity are glad of his aid; how much more are they likely to rejoice over the willing mind from which it came! This is the best kind of assistance, which flows only from convictions of duty, and equals them. This, too, is that support which the nature of our political regulations tend to secure; in general it is very improbable that any other is, or will be, afforded. It should be remembered, therefore, that the manifested cordiality of men's feelings toward the

gospel, and religion, and virtue, is the very basis of their security among us. For virtue proceeds from religion, and religion depends on the existence of its own institutions; and the permanency of these is no greater than are the manifestations of our cordiality of feeling in behalf of them. In other countries it may be different; but in this land and amongst us, they can extend no further, and prosper no more than our decided approbation of them is certain, adequate, and plainly expressed. To be indifferent to our religious prosperity, from the very nature of our political arrangements, is enough to destroy its existence. Reflection should therefore be bestowed on this subject by those having at heart the true interests of the civil state. True patriotism may be found to have as much to do with religion as with virtue. It may be yet discovered as closely identified with the public institutions of christianity, as it is and ought to be with virtuous principles. Hitherto an extravagant zeal may have done much in the community; but the fires of fanaticism will burn out. Religion will depend at last upon judgment. Affections required by the law, and suitable to the character of the great Father of all, will be indeed enkindled by his spirit in every mind which they enlighten. But who in following the impulse of these, will be likely to act so irrational a part as to cast himself on the cordiality of a community toward the gospel, in order that he may do them good according to the gospel; when he has no pledge that their cordiality will be permanent, or equal to the necessities of the case? Let this at present be the point at which we conclude. No one will be likely to enquire on the discharge of ministerial duties impelled by higher influences, while his judgment seems to make it inexpedient. In order that the dictates of his judgment, and the influences of a still holier kind, shall coincide in persuading him to undertake these responsibilities, there must in reason be security given by the laity of an adequate and cordial support.

Men of discretion, however pious, will obey their better judgment, will shrink from discharging the functions of the ministry—in the face of that indifference which in a free community is equivalent to hostility. Religion will eventually go into decay, and virtue also, unless an independent people express, in some decided way, their regard. A community free to condemn by its indifference, if it would secure for itself the institutions of religion, must do it by a cordial and sufficient support; which shall at once be an expression of their good will, and a pledge that their cordiality shall be permanent.

Pity and Charity Inculcated.—The very Pirate that dyes the ocean wave with the blood of his fellow beings; that meets with his defenceless victim in some lonely sea where no cry for help can be heard, and plunges his dagger to the heart that is pleading for life, which is calling upon him by all the names of kinred of children, and home, to spare; yes, the very Pirate is such a man as you or I might have been. Orphanage in childhood, an unfriended youth; an evil companion, a resort to sinful pleasure; familiarity with vice; a scorned and blighted name; feared and crushed affections, desperate fortunes;—these are steps which might have led any one among us, to unfurl upon the high seas the bloody flag of universal defiance, to have waged war with our kind, to have put on the terrific attributes, to have done the dreadful deeds, and to have died the awful death of the ocean robber. How many affecting relationships of humanity plead with us to pity him? That head, that is doomed to pay the price of blood, once rested upon a mother's bosom. The hand that did that accursed work, and shall soon be stretched, cold, nerveless in the felon's grave, was once taken and cherished by a father's hand, and led in the ways of sportive childhood and innocent pleasure. The dreadful monster of crime, has once been the object of sisterly love, and all domestic endearment. Pity him then, pity his blighted hope and his crushed heart. It is a wholesome sensibility. It is reasonable; it is meet for frail and sinning creatures like us to cherish. It foregoes no moral discrimination. It feels no crime; but feels it as a weak, tempted, and rescued creature should. It imitates the great Master, and looks with indignation upon the offender, and yet is grieved for him.

Rev. Orville Dewey.

For that thou canst do thyself, rely not on another.

Sketches from Real Life.

Being a few Chapters from Live and Let Live.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

"CALL AGAIN!" Mrs. Lee received a proposition from some friends in the village where she had spent her youth, that induced her at once to renounce her wearisome life in town and return there. She was to preside over the family of an old pair, whose some dozen children were married and dispersed. She was permitted to bring Jemima with her, and advantageous situation situations were offered for her two little girls. Lucy, it was decided, should be left with Mrs. Lovett, and Lucy determined to consecrate her future earnings to Jemima. This poor little fellow's heart was almost broken at parting with his sister. Without the extravagance of Rousseau's lover, he divided the world into two parts, "where she was and where she was not."

Lucy continued through the year at Mrs. Lovett's, reminded by nothing but the regular receipt of her wages that she was at service. At the expiration of that time a sad change occurred. Mr. Lovett suddenly determined to remove to Ohio. He was the proprietor of land there, which was now promising to become very valuable, and both he and his wife expected, from a removal to that fine new country, physical and moral benefit to their children. The well-established bake house was to be retained, and Charles, perfectly qualified for the business, was left to conduct it. After much deliberation, decision, and re-consideration, it was settled that Lucy should remain in the city—this was strenuously urged by Charles, and rather favored by herself. A place had been offered at Mrs. Hartell's where she might earn, with very light labor, seven dollars a month. This money would enable her to put some favorite plans for Jemima into execution; and any time, if she chose, as Charles said and reiterated, lest the argument should not prevail, "she might go to her mother." "Well, my children," said Mrs. Lovett, at the conclusion of their deliberations, "if one must stay, I had rather the other should too. You will be a brother to Lucy, Charles, and you will be a sister to him, Lucy?" They both promised. Did the thought of ever being anything nearer enter their young hearts? We shall see.

We are obliged to omit some of the most interesting scenes in Lucy's life: the parting from the Lovetts and her closing, for the last time, those doors that, as she turned their bolts, she thought had never been closed against any claim to hospitality or kindness of any sort, and the first depression of her mercury at the chill atmosphere of a service-place. She went to Mrs. Hartell's in the morning, and, on inquiring for the lady, was told she was never visible till eleven; but that she could see "Miss Adele." Miss Adele proved to be the nurse, a Frenchwoman of a certain age, who lost no time in acquainting Lucy with the duties of her new place and its advantages. Her inaugural discourse we shall repeat, merely taking the liberty to translate the French she interspersed, and mend her broken English.

"A very pretty position you will have here, my dear, if you do everything—very quick and very well. It is very necessary you should never forget you are to be grateful to me for it—for Mrs. Hartell, my dear, would never know that you were born if I had not made the discovery." Lucy smiled. "'Tis very true, my dear, we had one Bridget here, very low Irish person, but very good judge of character; she admired me much; she spoke well of you; your needle work, and so forth; particularly she said you were very humble, which is very pretty quality in young person; young person should always look up, and so forth, to those that are very little older; as I am than you."

"Adele! Adele!" shouted one of the little girls, "you look full old enough to be her mother."

"C'est que j'ai la dignité d'un ange mort; mais, mademoiselle, vous ne devez parler que Français. That is because I have the dignity belonging to ripe years—but, miss, you ought to speak only French."

"So you always say when you don't want us to be understood; I hate French, and I will never speak it when I don't choose; papa says I need not."

"Mais votre maman, ma chère mademoiselle, elle dit tout au contraire. But your mamma, miss, says quite the contrary."

"Oh, well, I mind papa when I like, and mamma when I like."

"That is the way, I assure you," said Adele to Lucy, making like most foreign observers, a general inference from her individual experience, "with all American children; there is no government in this country now; the people do as they please, and the very little children do as they please. You will have the very great advantage to eat with me."

"Great advantage, indeed!" interposed again the aforesaid young speaker. "Adele will take the best, and leave you the

rest; that was the way she served little Judy Pheasant."

"Mademoiselle Ophelia, vous êtes très désagréable ce matin—je me plaindrai de vous à votre maman. Miss Ophelia, you are very disagreeable this morning; I will complain of you to your mother."

"And mamma will complain to me, and I will complain to papa, and papa will complain back to mamma," retorted the little girl, laughing.

"I wish you to pay no attention to miss, because her mamma wishes her to say nothing in English, and it is as if she spoke not a word."

"Then you need not answer what I say, Adele." Adele muttered a "Mon Dieu!" between her teeth, and proceeded: "You will keep our room very nice—I like very pretty order."

"Yes, when you have others to take the trouble of it, Adele."

"Sic! And in very hot days I wish you to walk out with the young ladies, because it is very disfavorable to my health."

"And your complexion, Adele—don't you remember the day your color ran down on to your frill?"

Adele's color now at least was natural. "It is impossible," she continued, "when Miss Ophelia is here to tell you all; but you will do everything as I wish. You must ask always my direction, for Mrs. Hartell is very delicate—all American ladies are very delicate, you know—and she wishes not to be troubled." A sternly girl now appeared with the nurse's breakfast; Adele inquired why it was not brought by Monsieur Achille, the waiter.

"For a very good reason," replied the girl, chuckling. "Mr. Hartell has turned Monsieur Achille out of doors."

"Achille turned out of doors! For what?"

"For loving iced Champagne too well—and drinking as much of it as Mr. Hartell himself."

"Quelle horreur! Je lui ai dit!" Adele checked before she had betrayed herself. "Pauvre madame," muttered Adele, "son mari est un bête. Poor madame, her husband is a brute. Anne," she called after the girl, "these cakes are cold—ask Henri to send me some hot ones."

"Henri says if you want any more you may come and bake them yourself."

Adele now bestowed the most vulgar abuse in French upon Henri, and then begged Lucy to run down and bake her some cakes. "Just half a dozen for me—you can eat the cold ones, my dear—but my stomach won't bear cold cakes."

Lucy civilly but resolutely declined going down, alleging that she was a stranger, and feared to give offence in the kitchen. She immediately found that in avoiding Scylla she had run on Charybdis. Adele had expected to find in Lucy a meek subject to her authority; and disappointed, as well as displeased, at so early a resistance, she looked angry—spoke pettishly, and manifested her selfishness without the slightest restraint of good manners, turning over the toast to get the best buttered bit, pouring off all the clear coffee, and appropriating the only egg to herself. Before the breakfast was finished the baby cried, and Adele directed Lucy to take the little angel up and make it quiet, adding "that it hurt her digestion to be disturbed at her meals!"

Lucy obeyed. The "little angel" proved to be a stout boy of ten months, in a most impish humor, and, in spite of the kind instincts of her nature, that led her always to care for and caress children, she was tired resisting its struggling and screaming before Adele was ready to take it. Miss Ophelia and her sister had gone to their French school. Eugene, the baby, was exquisitely dressed; no one could deny Adele's perfection in every department of the toilet. Lucy had arranged the nursery, and was sitting at her needlework, when Mrs. Hartell made her appearance. She was a tall and handsome woman, of about thirty, but her beauty was impaired by paleness and languor, and powerlessness from the absence of all expression. Her air of high fashion, or perhaps her extreme coldness and indifference, appalled our modest heroine; and after the first glance she did not again raise her eyes to the lady's face, and her ears gave her no information as to the character of her new mistress; for her languid endearments to her baby, her more animated admiration of its new French dress, and her conversation with Adele, was all in French. We shall take the liberty to translate it, omitting the expletives with which both mistress and maid garnished their discourse, Mrs. Hartell thinking it quite graceful to exclaim at every other breath "Mon Dieu!" though she rarely uttered the words in English, the profanity being forbidden in her own country by the usages of good society, as well as by a Divine command. "What made Eugene scream so horribly? he broke my morning nap."

"Oh, madame, a thousand, thousand pardons! Ask mamma's pardon, Eugene," and she joined his hands, exclaiming, "What an angel! He was so

terrified at a new face. She," nodding to Lucy, "took him up too suddenly. It was all I could do to tranquillize him."

"Is the girl promising?"

"Well enough! I may make something of her—in time—with an infinity of trouble; but nothing is too much to do for madame—these Americans are so awkward at first—so ill-mannered!"

"And at last too, Adele. But I suppose we are to have an American waiter. Mr. Hartell has turned away Achille, and swears he'll not have another Frenchman."

"Mr. Hartell is very impetuous, madame—it was only a suspicion of poor Achille; the other servants are always against us. In truth, madame, they are all in revolution down stairs, and Henri swears he will abdicate."

"Henri going! Achille gone! Well, I will just shut myself up in my room, and let things take their own way. If Mr. Hartell will turn away my servants, he must get others to suit himself; I'll have nothing to do with it."

"Ah, madame, that is like the poor devil who said, when the coach went over the precipice, 'Never mind, I am but a passenger.'—Madame cannot live without French cooking. American cooking is for the brutes, not for ladies. If madame could only persuade Mr. Hartell to return to Paris—"

"Ah, Adele, if I could! Dear Paris! I shall never go there till I go to heaven. Mr. Hartell makes a point of never going where I wish; he says, if he goes again to Paris, he shall go there without me."

"The savage! a thousand pardons, madame! But how can any one say or do anything unkind to such an angel as madame! One thing is sure, Mr. Hartell adores Monsieur Eugene. He will not go to Paris without you, and leave him."

"Well thought of, Adele! and, by-the-way, Mr. Hartell has taken it into his head that Eugene is getting pale, and he puts all the fault upon you, for he says the wet-nurse told him the only 'reason' she went away was because she would not live with you, and she called you a bag of lies and pretences."

"The Irish savage! The Irish are all savages; all false and cruel."

"Margery was good to Eugene tho'."

"Certainly, madame; before your eyes and Mr. Hartell's."

Mrs. Hartell was not ashamed to laugh at Adele's insinuation against a faithful and warm-hearted creature, who, during a long illness, had watched all night with her child, and carried him all day in her arms, and whom Mrs. Hartell had finally sacrificed to her favorite. "I wish, Adele," resumed Mrs. Hartell, "you had borne with Margery a little longer; wet-nurses are like cows, we only keep them for the milk they give."

Adele shrugged her shoulders. "But when they kick and hook, madame."

"This precious colloquy was broken off by the entrance of the person in question.

At sight of her the baby almost sprung from his mother's arms; Margery caught him in hers; and pouring out a flood of tears, caressed him with the fondness characteristic of her people.

"God bless my darling!" she exclaimed, "and ye feel just the same, and six weeks it is that ye have not seen me."

"One pretty while to stay away when one loves so furiously!" said Adele, contemptuously.

Her words were like the spark that kindled a great fire. "And was I not here the very day after I left ye?" asked Margery.

"Yes; you came for your wages."

"God forgive me, and so I did; but my mind was so full of my baby, that when they told me Mrs. Hartell said I must call next day, I thanked God, thinking then I should see the boy again. The milk was in my breast yet, and pressed upon my heart like. But I should have been thinking of the money, for my own child's nurse was wanting her pay, and two miles from the village had I walked for it."

"But, Margery, I told you I would pay you the next day."

"Ah, but ye ladies never think we have not servants to send or errands to ride in for our pay. The time is all we have. It's easy for you to say, 'call again,' and 'call again,' and the time it takes to 'call again' is money to us, and ye are robbing us of it, besides, holding back our own."

"Margery, you are very impertinent."

"It's the truth, and not me that's impertinent to you, Mrs. Hartell. Just listen to my story, and ye'll be convinced. 'Twas the next day I was offered a dollar for my day's work—I could not lose it, for I had two dollars a week to pay for my child; so I did it, and then in the evening walked the two miles again to be told, when I got to your door, that you 'could not attend to it then; that you were dressing for a party; I might call to-morrow.' I asked for Mr. Hartell, but he was out; so back the two miles I went; and the walk, after the heavy day's work, and fretting, brought on a fever that night, and held me a week, and dried every drop of milk in

my breast; so I lost the nurse-place I had engaged, and had to take my own poor little baby from the breast, for how was I to pay eight dollars for the seven, which was all I could get as dry-nurse? and the poor thing sickened and died, and all; mark it well, Mrs. Hartwell, came from my not getting my money when it was due."

Mrs. Hartell, cold and careless as she was, was startled with the consequences of her own mere thoughtlessness, and naturally sought some vindication. "How could I know, Margery, you was in such need of it? it was a mere trifle; only your last month's wages!"

"Ye knew it was due, and that is all a lady should want to know. What seems a trifle to you is all to us."

"But how could twelve dollars be of such mighty consequence?"

"I have told you my story; it proved sickness to me and death to my child."

"C'est bien ridicule!" exclaimed Adele; "you desolate madame; and you very well know madame is very charitable."

"I was not after wanting charity, but my own, that madam had, and I could not get."

"Well, pray, Margery, say no more about it; it is all paid now."

"Yes, Mrs. Hartell, but paid too late."

We trust such evil consequences as Margery suffered from the want of punctuality in the employer's payment do not often occur, but they are not without a parallel. Is it not very common for ladies, far more from thoughtlessness than meditated injustice, to delay the payment of wages? Is there not a culpable inconsiderateness of the rights as well as necessities of a large class, including tradespeople and humble creditors of every sort, in that common reply to their demands, "Call again!"

TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.

Every school girl now acquires a certain facility in talking French. Mrs. Hartell was educated before this was considered one of the necessities of polite life, and she set an undue value upon it. She went abroad, to use a commercial phrase, without capital, and consequently returned as poor as she went. In plainer language, she acquired a taste only for that to which art gives a false gloss and fashion, a fictitious value, a love for the frivolities that float on the surface of society in the French capital, and for the usages that belong to a highly artificial state of society; usages about as well adapted to our stage in the progress of civilization as an ottoman is to the growing, bounding child, or a lord-mayor's coach to our western hunting-grounds. Instead of training her children to the vigorous necessary to endure and resist our rugged climate, she immured them alternately in the nursery and in a French boarding-school. Instead of allowing their persons to expand in obedience to the laws of nature, the beautiful work of God was marred, and the frames fearfully and wonderfully made were given over to French milliners and tailors. But worse than this: instead of learning to speak their own homely Saxon, in the phrases consecrated by the domestic usages of centuries, they must first lip in foreign accents, taught by French servants. Even Mrs. Hartell might have perceived the folly of a Frenchwoman permitting her children to take their first lessons on that most delicate, "most cunning instrument," language, from an American servant; but it never occurred to her that the care of the French servant teacher was worse, inasmuch as the opportunities of education, moral and intellectual, for the lower classes abroad are inferior to those accessible to parallel classes at home. But, unhappily, these were not Mrs. Hartell's most serious mistakes. She never even thought of preparing the minds and manners of her children for the state of society in which they were to live, or of adapting her own conduct to the actual duties of her condition. Among other necessary effects of this false education, and the domestic visits all more particularly under our observation.

Mr. Hartell was a man of good moral instincts, but very little moral cultivation. He but half concealed from his children his contempt for their mother, and not at all his detestation of her French favorites. He very early took a liking to Lucy Lee. He perceived that his boy, his idol, soon preferred her to Adele, and he knew the preference of a child are overriding. He unwarily expressed in Adele's presence his superior confidence in Lucy. Lucy's sweet qualities, and thoroughly tried they were, won the love of the little girls, which they constantly manifested much to their mother's annoyance, by preferring Lucy on all occasions to Adele. All this, of course, galled Adele; but while her mistress was her champion she felt quite safe, and she was not ignoble to the advantage of having a young girl of Lucy's capacity and good temper, upon whom she might impose her duties without her indolent mistress giving herself the trouble to reprove, or even to notice her injustice. But there were occasions when she felt the presence of this faith-

ful girl to be not only inconvenient but dangerous. On one of these Lucy returned unexpectedly from Mrs. Hartell's sister's, where she had been sent to aid in the care of a sick child. The child had died suddenly, and Lucy, on re-entering the nursery, found Adele at a tea-table, petit souper with a dear friend. Both master and mistress were out, and the keys had been left in trust with Adele. The table was spread with the choicest luxuries of the pantry. After Adele recovered from the first shock of Lucy's appearance, she resumed her conversation with her visitor in French with apparent ease, and with unobtrusive courtesy begged Lucy to join them. Lucy declined, and refused a glass of Burgundy, which Adele said was "the best thing in the world to raise the spirits after seeing one little child die." When Adele's friend was gone, and the relics of the supper removed, she said, as if soliloquizing, "Oh, how generous madame is—she says to me always, 'Adele, do with us as if it were yours.' Ah, she is one Angel, madame!"

Lucy understood the drift of this. No one likes to appear a passive dupe; and, nestled at Adele's thinking her so, she said, in allusion to the Burgundy, "Does Mr. Hartell tell you, Adele, to do with us as if it were your own?"

"Very impertinent, miss! just so you always are. Madame knows so well as I your little arts to get the blind of Mr. Hartell—bad appearance in the young girls to get the blind of the lady's husband. I have madame's leave—monseigneur is quite another thing—you will not tell him!" she added, softening her tone. Lucy considered for a moment, and then remembering her mother's rule, whenever she doubted as to her course, to go straight forward, she said, "Adele, you know that I know you are abusing Mrs. Hartell's confidence." Adele's eyes absolutely glowed with rage, but Lucy courageously proceeded. "Did I not hear you tell Mrs. Hartell how much sewing you had done the two evenings you were out at balls when she was gone, and every stitch I had taken myself?"

"You could not bear that—we talk always French."

"I heard and understood perfectly—half Mrs. Hartell's words are English, and I have learned many French words from you and the children. Perhaps you think I did not understand your winking at me, when you showed Mrs. Hartell as your work the stitches I had taken up on Ophelia's stocking, nor your offering me the pink cravat when Mrs. Hartell had left the nursery?"

"So it was to insult me you did not accept it?"

"No; but I would not accept a free gift from one I did not like, and certainly not a bribe."

Adele had begun with a high blustering tone. She now began to feel how powerful are the weapons of truth, even wielded by a child; and softening down, she said, in a deprecating voice, "You, my dear, mean always right, but in one such young person the judgment is not ripe?"

"If my judgment is ripening, Adele, my eye-sight is very clear, and I made no mistake when I unlocked Mrs. Hartell's emerald casket for you. You would not have asked me to do it if you could have done it yourself."

"Mon Dieu! mon enfant, is there but one emerald earring in the world?—that was the earring of my friend Matilda!"

"I do not believe it, Adele, any more than I believe those stockings embroidered with rosebuds which I saw on Mrs. Hartell's feet last Sunday, and which are now on yours, belong to Matilda! I am not deceived, Adele, and I fear I am wrong in not un-deceiving Mrs. Hartell."

"You will not dare to say to madame, cried Adele, bursting into a stormy flood of tears, "that I am thief and liar—madame knows very well the American servant hate all the French peoples."

"It is true she may not believe me, but that is no reason why I should not do right. I hate to turn tell-tale—I have no friend to advise me; but my conscience, a safe adviser, tells me I ought not to stand silently by and see my employer's confidence abused."

"Then you tell?" asked Adele, alarmed and enraged.

"I must, if you go on in this way—but if you stop here, I will never tell what is said." Lucy passed for Adele's reply. She was too running to make a promise that implied confession. "I never will bind myself to one such little girl as you; but remember, you have promised not to tell till you suspect more." She evidently was abashed, but not penitent. She was hardened by the long and unexposed practice of evil, and emboldened by Mrs. Hartell's silly confidence and partiality. Perhaps Adele had been singularly unfortunate; we leave to others to decide whether her case was a rare one; but in many years' service in her own country—and with sorrow we add in ours—she had never had one employer who had regarded it as a duty to attempt to reform the faults and enlighten the moral sense, and strengthen the feeble virtue of her inferior and dependant. She had never had one who considered her a member of the same great family with herself, a creature of the same passions and affections, who, after a few flying years, when the relations instituted as a trial to the virtue of employers and employed are past, must appear with her at the same tribunal. Mrs. Hartell winked at her faults to profit by her faculties; and, instead of leading her back to truth and duty, urged her forward in her devious course by the example of her own vanities and self-indulgence.

Lucy knew she had probed a powerful adversary who would do battle with

the "sword and the shield," but she was strong and tranquil in the consciousness of having done right. Before going to bed she offered Adele her hand, saying, "Be sure, Adele, I wish to be your friend; and it shall not be my fault if we are not the better and happier for living together."

"Mais c'est un bon enfant! She is a good creature!" exclaimed Adele, yielding to a good impulse and returning the pressure of Lucy's hand.

"He's human, and some pulse of good must live within his nature."

To be continued.

A WELL-GOVERNED STATE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, in answer to an invitation to attend a celebration of the 4th at Greenfield. It gives such an account of the state as any Governor might well be proud of:

"You will be pleased to accept my thanks for the favorable estimate you are kind enough to place on my public services. Individually, I can claim no merit but of having zealously exerted myself to serve the Commonwealth to the best of my ability. But it may be justly claimed for the course of policy established by all the branches of the government under my respected predecessors, and not knowingly departed from by me, that it has eminently promoted the prosperity and sustained the character of the Commonwealth. The greater part of the most important public concerns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government; and Massachusetts, in common with her sister states, has of late years suffered deeply from causes not within her own control. But in every thing within the sphere and reach of the state government, it may be truly affirmed that her citizens have for many years enjoyed, and are now enjoying, as large a share of prosperity as falls to the lot of man. The rich inheritance of blessings received from our forefathers has been faithfully administered; and the pure principles of representative republican government, which they transmitted to us, have been steadily adhered to. A liberal and enlightened spirit of reform has pervaded our legislation; the statute law has been revised, and some of its harsh provisions softened; and a commencement has been made of reducing the common law, as far as crimes and punishments are concerned, to a uniform written text. The culture of the soil has been encouraged, the natural resources of the Commonwealth have been exposed and developed, and our territory, for the first time, has been scientifically surveyed. The building requisite to the improved penitentiary discipline has been erected at the state prison; the state lunatic-hospital has been founded and supported; other institutions of a most beneficent character—hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries—have been liberally patronized by the state; a productive school fund has been established, and the public countenance especially extended to the cause of popular education. Not only have these and various other objects of public duty been effected within the last few years, without recourse to taxation, but the usual direct tax, which had been levied from the settlement of the country; has ceased to be laid; while, at the same time, the support of the courts of probate, a considerable portion of the expenses of the administration of justice, and the expenses of legislation, (all of which were formerly charged upon the people, the last named article being at the present time by far the heaviest item of public expenditure,) have been defrayed from the treasury."

"But the most important feature of the policy which has prevailed of late years remains to be stated. The credit of the Commonwealth has been judiciously and efficiently applied in aid of the construction of railroads, which will soon establish a direct connexion for business and travel between the western shores of Lake Michigan and the seacoast of Massachusetts. In two or three years we shall have direct access to that vast system of communication, natural and artificial, which exists in New York and the States and Territories northwest of the Ohio, to an extent unequalled on the surface of the globe. The accomplishment of this object will form an era in the history of the Commonwealth. No anticipations have as yet been formed, at all adequate to its importance. It will be felt in the increased prosperity of every section of the state, and will infuse new life into every branch of our industry. By the construction of the Western Railroad and the lateral branches already in progress or contemplation, (one of which will unquestionably pursue the line of Connecticut river,) Massachusetts will reap her share of the fruit of the stupendous appropriations for canals and railroads, and of the immense capital invested in steam navigation on the lakes, by New York and the United States and Territories west of her, as largely as if those appropriations and investments had been made from our own treasury, on a plan projected by ourselves. By the loss of the state's credit to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, (the immediate effect of which is in a high degree beneficial, in applying that amount of foreign capital to the employment and reward of domestic labor and industry,) we connect ourselves with a system of public works on which no less than seventy-five millions of dollars will have been expended. All this is effected without taxation; without imposing the burden of a dollar on the people of the Commonwealth; and such, I am rejoiced to say, is the reliance placed in Europe on the stability of our councils, on our resources and our good faith,

that, notwithstanding the attempt made among us, (though less, I trust, for party purposes, to shake the public credit by statements of the financial condition of the Commonwealth utterly destitute of truth, the stocks of Massachusetts continue to command the highest price paid for American securities in London."

"This prosperous condition of the Commonwealth is well adapted to awaken devout thankfulness to Providence, and a grateful remembrance of the services and sacrifices of our Revolutionary sires. It forms a just subject of contemplation for the day you celebrate. Deeply regretting that I cannot have the pleasure of listening, with you, to the eloquent, accomplished, and patriotic citizen whom you have selected as your orator, and of joining with you in the rational festivities of the occasion, I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obliged friend."

"EDWARD EVERETT."

MR. CLAY IN BUFFALO.

After an address from the Hon. H. J. Stow, in behalf of the municipal authorities of Buffalo, Mr. Clay made the following reply—

Mr. Recorder and Fellow Citizens: The journey, which has brought me in the midst of you, was undertaken to afford me an opportunity which I had long desired, but never before enjoyed, of viewing some of the lakes, the country bordering upon them, the wonderful cataract in your neighborhood, and the Canadas—I had no wish during its performance, to attract public attention or to be the object of any public demonstrations. I expected indeed to meet, and I take great pleasure in acknowledging that I have every where met, with individual kindness, personal respect, and friendly consideration. But, although it is my wish to pass quietly without display or parade, I am penetrated with sentiments of gratitude for the manifestations of attachment and confidence with which I am honored in this beautiful city of the lakes. I thank you, most cordially thank you, for them all.

I am happy to learn that the public measures to which, in the national councils, I have rendered my humble support—here have commanded your approbation. The first of these in time and importance was the last war with Great Britain. Upon its causes and upon its results, we may look back with entire satisfaction. In surveying this theatre of many gallant deeds, upon the lakes and upon their shores, I have felt my bosom swell with patriotic pride. Nor can any one fail to recollect the names of Brown and Scott and Porter and Harrison and Shelby and Perry and their brave comrades, who so nobly sustained the honor, and added to the glory of our country. And it is most gratifying to behold the immense augmentation, on this frontier, of its military strength and security, since the last war. The satisfaction which is derived from witnessing the tranquillity which now prevails, on our borders, would be complete if we were not forced to recollect that the violation of our territorial jurisdiction, in the case of the Caroline, remains to be satisfactorily atoned for.

During the progress of that war, as in the war of the Revolution, cut off from the usual supplies of European fabrics, our armies and our population generally were subjected to extreme privations and sufferings. It appeared to me, upon its termination, that the wisdom of government was called upon to guard against the recurrence of the evil and to place the security and prosperity of our country upon a secure basis. Hence I concurred, most heartily, in the policy of protecting American manufactures, for a limited time against foreign competition. Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the propriety of that policy originally, I think that all candid men must now admit that it has placed this country at least half a century in advance of the position in which it would have been, without its adoption. The value of a home as well as of a foreign market is incalculable. It may be illustrated by a single example. Suppose the three hundred thousand bales of cotton now manufactured in the United States were thrown into the glutted markets of Europe, who can estimate the reduction in the price of that great staple, which would be the inevitable consequence?

The compromise of the tariff was proposed to preserve our manufactures from impending ruin, menaced by the administration of General Jackson, and which would have been inflicted at the succeeding session, and to avert from the Union the threatened danger of Civil War. If the compromise be inviolably maintained, as I think it ought to be, I trust that the rate of duty for which it provides, in conjunction with the stipulations for cash duties, home valuations, and the long list of free articles, inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interest, will insure it reasonable and adequate protection.

Intimately connected with the strength, the prosperity, and the union of our country was that policy of Internal Improvement of which you have expressed approbation. The national road and the great canal, projected or executed by your Clinton, both having the same object of connecting the eastern and western portions of the Union, have diffused a spirit throughout the land which has impelled the several States to undertake the accomplishment of great works which ought to be performed by the present generation. And after the distribution of the large surplus recently made from the common treasury, but little now remains for the general government directly to do, on this great subject, except those works which are intended to provide, on navigable waters, for the security of commerce and navigation, and the completion of the Cumberland road.

I have been very glad, during my voyage upon this lake, to find that an erroneous impression had existed in my mind as to the improvement of harbors. I had feared that the expenditure of public money had been often wasteful and unnecessary upon works on the lake shores. There are, probably, a few instances in which it might have been properly avoided; but I am now fully persuaded that in general, the expenditure has been necessary, wise, and salutary.

In sustaining the great systems of policy to which I have just alluded, I was actuated by the paramount desire which has influenced me throughout my whole public career, of preserving in all its integrity and vigor our happy Union. In it is comprehended, peace, safety, free institutions, and all that constitutes the pride and hope of our country. If we lift the veil beyond it, we must start back with horror at the scenes of disorder, anarchy, war, and despotism which rise up before us.

But if it be most proper and expedient to leave the case to the several states, those internal improvements, within their respective limits, which the wants of society require, there is one great and lasting resource to which I think them fairly entitled. The public domain has accomplished the objects to which it was dedicated by our Revolutionary fathers, in satisfying the land bounties, which were granted to the officers and soldiers of the war of Independence, and in contributing to the extinction of the national debt. It is in danger of being totally lost, by loose and improvident legislation; and, under the plausible pretext of benefiting the poor, of laying in the hands of speculators the foundations of principalities. I have thought that the net products of the public domain should be equitably divided among all the states. In their hands the funds would assist in the execution of those great and costly works which many of them have undertaken and some find it difficult to complete. The withdrawal of the fund from the danger to which it is exposed and the corrupting influence which it exerts fluctuating as the fund does, from year to year, would scarcely be felt by the general government, in its legitimate operations, and would serve to impress upon it the performance of the necessary duty of economy and strict accountability.

This is not a suitable occasion, and perhaps, I am not a fit person to expatiate here, on the condition of our public affairs; but I trust that I shall be excused for saying a few words to those who concur in opinion with me, without intending the slightest offence to any present, from whom it is my misfortune to differ. We believe that there is a radical mal-administration of the government; that great interests of the country are trodden down; that new and dangerous principles and practices have been introduced and continued; that a fearful conjunction of the purse and the sword in the same hands, already alarmingly strong, is perseveringly attempted; that the constitution has been grossly violated; and that by the vast accumulation of executive power, actual and mediated, our system is rapidly tending towards an elective monarchy. These are our convictions, honestly and sincerely entertained. They prescribe to us the duties which we have to perform towards our country. To correct past evils and to avert impending dangers we are no effectual remedy but in a change of our rulers. The opposition constitutes the majority—unquestionably the majority—of the nation. A great responsibility, therefore, attaches to it. If defeated it will be defeated by its own division and not by the merit of the principles of its opponent. These divisions are, at the same time, our weakness and his strength.

Are we not called upon, Mr. Recorder, and fellow-citizens, by the highest of duties to our country, to its free institutions, to posterity, and to the world, to rise above all local prejudices and personal partialities, to discard all collateral questions, to disregard every subordinate point, and, in a genuine spirit of compromise and concession, uniting heart and hand, to preserve, for ourselves the blessings of a free government, wisely, honestly and faithfully administered, and as we have received them from our fathers, to transmit them to our children? Should we not justly subject ourselves to eternal reproach, if we permitted our differences about mere men to bring defeat and disaster upon our cause? Our principles are imperishable, but men have but a fleeting existence, & are themselves liable to change and corruption during their brief continuance.

If my name creates any obstacle to cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition. What is a public man worth who is not ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of his country? I have unhesitatingly desired retirement. I yet desire it, when consistently with the duties and obligations which I owe, I can honorably retire. No veteran soldier, covered with scars and wounds, inflicted in many severe battles, and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think that like him, without presumption, I am entitled to an honorable discharge.

In conclusion, Mr. Recorder, allow me to express to the city government, through you, my respectful and especial acknowledgments for its liberal tender of the hospitalities of this city; and to you my thanks for the friendly and

flattering manner in which you have communicated it.

To the Cotton Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Presidents and Directors of the several Banks of the Southern States.

CIRCULAR.

Fellow Citizens: Interested like yourselves, in the cultivation and disposal of the great staple of American agriculture and commerce, we have accidentally met in this city, in the midst of a crisis which discloses some strikingly momentous features in the history of this most important branch of the trade of our country.

When the Cotton crop of the United States was a mere item in its trade, and did not reach a production exceeding five hundred thousand bales, it was perhaps safe to consider it as one among many articles of barter and exchange, which, left entirely to the fortuitous circumstances of commerce, would find its level under the influence of the ordinary laws of trade, without the necessity of resorting to any means of precautionary protection.

Times, however, have changed. Cotton has passed from the condition of a mere article of commerce, to the performance of the mighty function of being in a great degree the regulator of the exchange, and standard of value of our country. If the nature of this material forbids its entering into our circulation, it is scarcely less the basis of our currency, than the precious metals; for the fluctuations in its price are felt with a sensibility equally as acute and searching, as any of those variations which belong to the demand and supply of these sensitive and mysterious tokens of national value.

The production of this staple, has now become so immense, that it behooves those who produce it by a large investment of capital at a high rate of incidental cost, and in a climate perilous to human health, to consider well whether there are not some material circumstances in reference to the mode in which this product of their labor is shipped from this country, and is brought to market at the point of its final sale and consumption, which demand the application of a prompt and effective remedy. In one word, is not the important fact disclosed, that such is the unwieldy amount of this great staple of Southern industry, that it cannot be sent forward and disposed of at fair remunerating prices, through the ordinary medium of the mercantile establishments of this country and in Europe without the direct co-operation of our banking institutions? If we have become satisfied of this fact, ought we not to organize a system, which shall give perfect security to this great interest in the commerce and finances of our country? The unwise and ruinous system of sending the crop forward to houses of circumscribed means, on the other side of the water, who are incapable of holding their consignments an hour beyond the maturity of the bills drawn against such shipments; subject in fact, nearly the whole amount of American interest to foreign combination, which might act, not only with entire concert, but with a perfect knowledge of the period, when from the maturity of the acceptances in question, property to a stupendous amount belonging to this country, may be ready for sacrifice.

The great and vital change which must be operated, is to sustain American interest, by American credit. To realize at home, the resources necessary for the protection of our property abroad, without the necessity of large and inconvenient drafts on the capital and means of our great customer. In other words, the commercial reform we desire, is to send our great staple to market, without the period being determined by the date of a bill of exchange, when it is to be brought forward for absolute and unnecessary sacrifice. We believe that the steadiness in price, which would result from a portion, at least, of the Cotton crop being exempt from the disastrous fluctuations arising from compulsory sales, would in the end, be scarcely less valuable to the spinner and consumer in England, than to the grower and shipper here. A fact, which we think demonstrable from the following postulates, which we consider altogether self-evident:

1. The natural price of Cotton is the effect of the fair and natural influence of supply and demand.

2. The price cannot be steady, and the article cannot be current, so as to admit of safe calculations on the part of the planters, the manufacturer and the merchant, unless the price be natural. It is consequently the interest of these three classes, that the article should be protected, on the one hand from any great and undue speculative action, which might inflate prices above the natural rate—and on the other from any derangement in the money market, or any other accidental cause, which might depress it below that rate. The effect of great and undue speculation being to derange the money market, and to produce reaction, with an undue depression of prices.

3. The state of the currency mainly depends on the means which the country possesses to pay its foreign debt by shipments of its produce or manufacture. If these fall short of this object, exports of specie may be induced, the effect of which must be a reduction of the circulation, depreciation of property, and general distress.

4. Cotton, in this country, being by far the most important produce, and affording the great means of paying its foreign debt, it is the interest of the community, and particularly of the monied institutions, that the price of it in England, (the great market,) should be steady, and that the article should be of current sale, so as to be the means of large and effective remittance. If it follows, that the interest of the

banking institutions here, are the same as those of the three classes first mentioned, namely, that the price should be natural, that it may be steady, and of easy realization.

5. The interest of the British Government of the Bank of England, and of the banks of that country in respect to this article, are the same as the interests of the banks here. The importation there being immense, and the employment of a most numerous body of the laboring classes, depending on the steadiness of prices. When they are not steady, the foreign demand for manufactured cotton is reduced greatly, the operatives are thrown out of employment and the great means of setting the balance of trade, without the exportation of the precious metals are withdrawn. Manufactured cottons affording by far the most important branch of their export trade.

6. Consequently, any arrangement that could be formed, by which the article would be protected from the effects of undue speculation, and from depression in the money market, and by which steadiness of price, with currency of sale, would be promoted—would save some of the greatest and best interests in both countries.

7. It is therefore proposed to form a system, with the commencement of the new crop, advances on Cotton shall be made with the capital or credit of banks here, thereby relieving the consignee in Europe from all care or consideration, except the advantageous sale of his stock, which would promote all these interests, and afford general satisfaction on both sides of the water, provided it were not made the means of directly or indirectly, of undue speculation or monopoly.

Having thus indicated the principles on which the proposed system must find its justification and basis, we will now as succinctly as possible, detail the means of carrying it into effect.

We are far from imputing any premeditated hostility of the Bank of England to American interests; on the contrary, it is one of the benevolent influences of commercial intercourse to promote peace and good will among all nations and men. Hence this great engine of the commercial grandeur and opulence of Great Britain acting under an enlightened instinct, must rather desire that its best customer should at all times be in a condition to meet her engagements with entire punctuality and success.

But there are epochs in the commerce of England, whether from insufficient harvests, and a languid demand for her manufactures, or political combinations, when the bank may from an urgent policy limit her discounts and increase her rate of interest. This event can never occur without it having a blighting influence on any surplus of our great staple which might be unsold in England. Surely if the Bank of England can exercise unavoidably an influence thus prejudicial, we may resort to our own American Banks, as a means of security and protection, without the invidious clamor of combination and monopoly. It is time that the absurd and senseless cry on the subject of the banks making advances on cotton should be understood, and finally put down. The truth is that by the mere purchase of the foreign exchange of the country, they advance on nearly every bale of cotton subject to foreign export, and this without the security of the bill of lading and policy of insurance, on the mere personal responsibility of the drawers and endorser of the bill. Hence these losses are comprehensive and disastrous after every commercial crisis and revolution.

Now we propose giving to the banks in all cases the higher protection of these securities, and that early next autumn, one or more banks in each of the great commercial cotton markets of the South should commence making advances on the crop, according to a scale to be graduated by what will be a safe calculation of its probable amount, assuming twelve and a half cents at home to be about the fair natural average and remunerating price of this staple, on a product of sixteen hundred thousand bales, which is but as large a return as the actual labor of the country now engaged in this branch of industry is capable of harvesting. The embarrassments of the South-western states having prevented the planters in these states from making any purchases of slaves from the Atlantic States, during the last two years, whilst not less than ten per cent. of the slave labor of the South has been abstracted in the same period from the cultivation of cotton, and applied to the raising of provisions, and to the construction of those extensive railroads now in progress throughout that portion of the Union.

For these advances we propose that the banks should issue to the planters, merchants, and factors of the country, on the production of the bill of lading, and the assignment of policy of insurance, post notes of such description, and payable at such periods as a convention hereafter contemplated may suggest, notes which may be made to answer both the purposes of currency and exchange, the details of which we refer to that body. By this arrangement, however, we feel satisfied the credits can be so distributed that from the day of the shipment of our cotton it may probably be held at least six months in Europe, without the foreign consignee being under an advance of one farthing, and we think it quite easy to confer on the houses which the shipments are consigned, sufficient strength to enable them to hold over for even a longer period, should safe remunerating prices not be obtained on the maturity of the bills.

With the view of securing this strength, it is indispensably necessary that the con-

signments should not be too much diffused, but confined to a limited number of houses in Liverpool and Havre, who, acting as the agents of all those who will come into this conservative system, will feel a common interest, and will naturally aid and assist each other under all and every contingency.

This, fellow citizens, is but the brief outline of a great scheme, for the protection of our commerce, finance, and exchanges, the details of which must be left for profound deliberation, and concerted action. To accomplish this object, we hereby invite the planters, factors and cotton merchants of each district or county in the Southern States, and Territory of Florida, together with the banks, in each of the said States and Territory, to send delegates to meet us in convention at Macon, Georgia, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, which will be on the 22d day of that month, that we may carefully consider the important matters discussed in this Circular.

We invite a candid examination of this whole scheme, for the protection, not alone of southern interests, but for the security of the commerce of the whole country.

Let it at least be tested by patient investigation, and enlightened research; if by this plan one third of the entire cotton crop of the country can be placed beyond the possibility of sacrifice, it will give security to the residue, not by entrenching it behind the guards of a speculative monopoly, but by holding it in that state of security, which the just relations of supply and demand will always in the long run, establish and sustain in the trade of a great and civilized country.

That no time may be lost, we beg leave to apprise you that an agent, having our confidence, will leave this shortly for Europe, clothed with ample instructions, to make such preliminary arrangements with the houses in Liverpool and Havre, which may, by the sanction of the convention, have the proposed consignments.

We are aware of the very potent opposition, which a plan looking even to self-defence, must invite both at home and abroad, as it runs counter to a variety of interests, too powerful and too susceptible of combination, not to be aroused into active and perhaps inexorable hostility. If our apology is not to be found in the plea, that we have a right to hold our own property by the means of the credit of our own country, then we fearlessly say, we mean at least to attempt it, in despite of any opposition however eager and implacable.

We have seen in the face of a crop of 1,350,000 bales, an effort made, and very nearly resulting in success, to coerce the acceptance of the same prices, which were incident to one of 1,800,000 bales. We ought not to rest our security on the adverse omens of the crop, which is now growing under the will and dispensation of Providence, which has already suffered many quakers from an intense drought, and in others from the ravages of the insects so destructive to its growth and maturity.—We should look beyond the era of the short supply of the last year, and an apprehended deficit during the coming season. The lessons of economical wisdom belong to all seasons, and all times, and there is a salutary truth in the homely aphorism, that those who do not take care of themselves, are not likely to be taken care of by others. We therefore submit this call and invitation to you, with the earnest hope, that you will be prepared to co-operate with us in a measure, in which we believe the highest interests of our common country are involved.

We remain, very respectfully, Your ob't. serv'ts.

NATH'L A. WARR, of Mississippi,
JOHN G. GABLE, Florida,
THOMAS E. PRATT, Alabama,
W. H. TARTT, Alabama,
D. P. HILLHOUSE, Georgia,
J. J. HUGHES, Yazoo, Miss.
NATHAN M'GHEE, Louisiana,
GEO. M'DUFFIE, South Carolina,
D. K. DODGE, Florida,
J. L. HUNTER, Alabama,
JAMES HAMILTON, South Carolina,
A. B. DAVIS, Georgia,
H. W. HILLIARD, Montgomery, Ala.
JOHN BRANCH, North Carolina.

New York, July 5th, 1839.

P. S. All the Southern papers, will oblige the signers of the above Circular, by giving it an insertion in their respective papers.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, August 1st.

The news from China is abundant. The edicts from "the son of Heaven" (the Emperor) are as thick as hailstones. All foreign trade (March 25) was suspended. The barbarians (English and American) were forbidden to leave Canton. An interdiction was put on the departure of all foreign vessels. One factory (British) was entered by Chinese soldiers, and the master of it demanded. All concerned in the opium trade are threatened with death. Two English vessels which had got under way had been ordered back. There is now every prospect that the Chinese authorities will succeed in putting down the opium trade, an effort they have a long time been making in vain. They demand the unconditional surrender of what opium the merchants now have on hand. There is some prospect of an armed interference on the part of the British for the protection of their residents.

Stocks stand in statu quo, with a tendency upwards. The money market is tight, but the opinion is, it will soon be not so tight as it is.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, August 8.

Dr. Montgomery, and his Letters.

In the Recorder of last week we published a letter from the Hon. Edmund Deberry, and other matters, in relation to certain letters said to have been written by the Hon. William Montgomery to gentlemen in the Fayetteville district for the purpose of effecting the pending election. Since then much has been said and published pro and con upon the subject, but not enough to remove the doubts and mystery with which it seemed to be closely enveloped. These letters of Dr. Montgomery, it was alleged, were calculated to mislead and deceive the people, and were intended to be used secretly, that the effect might be made without any opportunity of correction. They had been brought before the public on one or two occasions, and their falsehoods exposed by Mr. Deberry, as stated in his letter published last week; but the letters were continued to be used in private, as at first intended.

This course was complained of by the Whigs, and repeated calls were made for copies of Dr. Montgomery's letters for publication; but they were constantly refused until the 2d inst. when a handbill made its appearance, with what was said to be copies of the two letters from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Holmes. The contents of this handbill appears in the North-Carolinian of Saturday last, which is now before us. From this we copy the two letters, as follows:

Albrights, N. C. May 26th, 1839.

Sir, I have been examining the Journals of the House of the 2nd session of the 28th Congress, when the appropriations were made for 1838, and also the Journal of the extra session at which a part of the appropriations for 1838 were made, and I find that out of 38 millions for that year, the Whigs only voted against two of the Bills; one for the suppression of Indian hostilities of 7 1/2 millions, 37 only voting against it, and two of them were Democrats. Deberry did not vote on the question. The other was a Harbor Bill, \$1,535,008 53. Twenty-four Whigs voted against this bill. Deberry one of them. And that is the Nay he gave to any appropriation that year. I will give you a reference which I have made out for my own use, that will enable you to put Morris on the proper track. Yours truly, &c.

W. MONTGOMERY.

House Journal. Second Session, Twenty-fifth Congress.

Extra Ses. page 199, appropriations passed unanimously, \$2,109,000 00

2nd Ses. page 674, Civil and Diplomatic Bill, 8,352,360 22

Page 690, Army, 5,127,860 10

Page 1247, Fortifications, 1,015,415 00

Page 310, Protection Northern Frontier, 625,500 00

Page 743, Navy, 6,062,186 30

Page 520, Revolutionary and other pensions, 2,058,532 62

Page 1246, Credit Indian Department, 3,007,422 73

Page 1034, Preventing and suppressing Indian Hostilities, 7,932,410 41

Page 1239, Harbors, 1,535,008 53

Three other small appropriations not named. In the Journal, Deberry is only recorded against the Harbor Bill. How can he get over these votes. Document No. 464, of July 18th, 1838, made out by the clerk of the House of Representatives, showing the amount of appropriations, has all these items. Strange has it, and can furnish it to you for Morris; and the reference of pages will enable him to prove before the people, the facts. I am to have opposition of the hottest kind—I am ready.

Yours truly, &c.

W. MONTGOMERY.

The editor of the North-Carolinian does not himself say one word about these letters, and no one vouches for their authenticity. Their very appearance shows that they have been mutilated; that they are not what they purport to be, true copies of the original letters. Parts of them have evidently been suppressed; and why, unless the publication of the whole would have too glaringly exposed the duplicity of the writer? And this opinion is justified, because no Whig has been permitted to see the originals, and no one attests the validity of the copies.

But even in this mutilated state enough appears to show that the letters were intended to create a false impression—an impression which Dr. Montgomery has zealously endeavored to create in this district during his present campaign, viz: that the Whigs voted for all the extra-

gant appropriations which constituted the thirty-eight millions of dollars for the year 1838. This was a device which he used too successfully against Gen. Barringer in 1835, to be disposed now to abandon it. He refers to the final vote upon the passage of the appropriation bills, and because the names of the Whigs are not there recorded against them, he would have it inferred that they had made no opposition to any of the extravagance of the government. Dr. Montgomery knows very well, if he did not so write to Mr. Leak, "that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in committee of the whole, where they are fully debated, compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House, where they are seldom farther debated; consequently they pass by a silent vote." Very rarely on these occasions are the ayes and noes taken. Now the Whigs have no desire to embarrass the operations of the government by withholding necessary appropriations; they therefore make their opposition in committee of the whole, where the items are brought separately before them, and object to those only which they deem to be unnecessary or extravagant. And here the yeas and nays not being taken, their opposition cannot be made to appear from the journals. And this is the device pursued by Dr. Montgomery; he reads the titles of the acts, and if, on the final vote, the names of the Whigs are not arrayed against them, he would have it believed that the extravagance of the appropriations is all their work. Such are the honest means which Dr. Montgomery takes to maintain his popularity and the supremacy of his party.

Dr. Montgomery's Letter to Walter F. Leak, esq.

We copied last week, from an extra issued from the office of the Raleigh Register, what was said to be the substance of a letter written by Dr. Montgomery to Walter F. Leak, esq. This has been pronounced to be a base forgery; and some have gone so far as to accuse the editor of the Register of being the author and fabricator of the letter. No one at all acquainted with Mr. Gales would for a moment suppose him capable of such meanness. But the matter has not been suffered so to rest; in an extra now before us, Mr. Gales has exhibited testimony which completely exonerates him. The correspondent of the Register still persists in alleging that "the material parts of the published letter are substantially true;" but admits that it is a little coloured in the filling up. The letters were read over, it is said, so hastily as to afford time only to sketch the general drift, though two gentlemen were ready with paper and pencils to take down every word, had they been read leisurely. No inducement could make Morris or Leak part with a copy of either. The object in furnishing the sketch, the correspondent of the Register says, was to force out the original.

But we have received some statements on the other side of the question, which we shall proceed now to set forth.

In an extra from the office of the Standard, dated on Monday last, we find the following, which purports to be a letter from Walter F. Leak, esq. to a gentleman in Raleigh.

Rockingham, Richmond Co. }
August 2, 1839. }

DEAR SIR: I have just this moment received, in a letter from a friend, a column cut from the Register of your city, containing what purports to be a copy of a letter addressed to me by Doctor Montgomery of Orange. This alleged copy is a base forgery, got up by some miscreant, on the eve of the election, in order to defeat Doctor Montgomery. As I must hurry off my boy some 20 miles, in order to get this letter on a route that will take it to you, in time to enable you to counteract, to some extent, the effects of the VILE FORGERY, I have no time to make any comments.

WALTER F. LEAK.

In the Standard of yesterday, this same letter makes its appearance, "revised and enlarged," and accommodated to a new purpose. Here it is; the words in Italics showing the additions and alterations.

Rockingham, Richmond County, }
August 2, 1839. }

DEAR SIR: I have just this moment received, in a letter from a friend, a column cut from the Register of your city, containing what purports to be a copy of a letter addressed to me by Doctor Montgomery of Orange. Knowing this alleged copy to be a base forgery, got up by some miscreant on the eve of the election, in order to defeat Doctor Montgomery, I have felt it my duty to put myself to some trouble to furnish you with a correct copy, which you will find subjoined. As I must hurry off my boy some 20 miles, in order to get this letter on a route, that will take it to you, in time to enable you to counteract to some

extent, the effect of the VILE FORGERY, I have no time to make any comments upon it whatever.

The following is a correct copy, word for word and letter for letter, of the communication addressed to me by the Doctor. Yours in haste,

WALTER F. LEAK.

After seeing with what facility Mr. Leak's letters can be altered, our readers can judge how much dependence can be placed upon the fidelity with which the following, purporting to be the letter from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Leak, has been copied. For ourselves, after noticing the mutilation of the letters at Fayetteville, and the variations in Mr. Leak's letter at Raleigh, we can have but little confidence in its verity.

Albrights, 23d June, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th came safe to hand. I regret to learn that my letter to Mr. Holmes has gotten into a channel that may bring my name before the public. Such was not my intention, and I hope my name may still be kept back. I referred to Documents, Journals, &c. which could be had, and my statements will be found (errors excepted) to be correct. I have this mail sent a statement of references, and a Journal of the House for the 2d session of the 25th Congress, when the appropriations I mention were made, with those at the Extra or called Session, for the support of Government for the year 1838—I have requested the publication of the appropriations and the pages in the Journal showing their final passage with the number of the bills, so that there can be no mistake about them. Call on the whigs who have Journals to turn to their votes and show that they voted against these measures of extravagance they complain of. Your member is only recorded as voting against one bill for the year 1838, No. 394, page on the House Journal 1239, the Harbor bill containing \$1,535,008 53, out of the 38 millions appropriated for 1838. He will not deny this. If he does, demand his Journal, and call for his votes. If he refuses to show them, well—when you get the Standard containing the statements sent, you will have all you want—and if you use it with half the industry that they fight us, all will be well. When I had the contest with Barringer he relied mainly on the increase of expenditures, and defended his position as ably as any man. I got the Journal, examined and marked his votes, had them ready, and charged him with being guilty of the very foul act he charged on us, and demanded his Journal and he refused to show it. I then made him deny it again, and then turned for his votes and read his name on record for nearly all he complained of, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite well managed.

Yours truly,

W. MONTGOMERY.

Edward Stanly, Whig, has been re-elected in the 3d district; Charles Shepard, V. B. in the 4th, and Jesse A. Byrum, V. B. in the 2d district; by what majorities we have not yet ascertained. Gen. M. T. Hawkins, in the 6th district, we understand has been defeated by some two or three votes.

National Road.—The Cumberland Road Convention, composed of delegates from the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, met at Terre Haute, Ia. on the 8th of July. The object of the Convention was, if possible, to concert measures by which the road shall be prosecuted to completion. A committee of the convention reported a memorial to be presented to the next Congress, which was unanimously adopted. Among other things set forth in the memorial is the doctrine that the Government stands pledged to complete the work, in justice to the Western states, referring to the large appropriations annually made for the improvement of Eastern states, in the clearing out of harbors, erection of light-houses, &c.

National Intelligencer.

Murder of Elias Boudinot.—We announced, a few days since, the murder of John Ridge, the Cherokee chief, and also that of his father, commonly called Major Ridge. Subsequent accounts from the West have apprised us that Elias Boudinot has also fallen by assassination. Ridge and Boudinot were both educated at the Cornwall School, in Connecticut, and both married white wives—young ladies of respectable families. The mixing of colors, however, was so offensive to the people, that great excitement followed their weddings, and the result was the breaking up of the school. Both were men of talents, and Ridge was eloquent as well as able. Boudinot was more of a taciturn disposition than Ridge, and it has been said that his domestic relations were not happy—not, however, because of fault on the part of his wife. Both were well known in this city, and great interest was enlisted in their behalf in 1831—'32, when they came hither to lay before our citizens the grievances inflicted upon their nation by Georgia and General Jackson. Subsequently, they changed sides upon the emigration question, and joined the ruthless land-rover in the work of uprooting their own nation, and desecrating the graves and altars of their fathers. Their plea in justification was, that they saw longer resistance to be vain, and they might therefore as well make a merit of necessity. The charge of their own nation was, that they were traitors, and that gold was the price of their treason. We doubt not the truth of the charge, since they were

assenting to the foul treaty which no man denies was the work of corruption. Their deaths are probably the work of vengeance for their treachery.

N. York Com. Adm.

"Oh, my dear, how came you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother to her son.—"Why, ma, one of the boys said I don't jump in the creek, and, by gosh, I tell you I sint to be dased."

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
8 Thursday,	5 11 6 49		4 34 morn	
9 Friday,	5 12 6 48		5 4 morn	
10 Saturday,	5 13 6 47		6 17 3 20 morn	
11 Sunday,	5 14 6 46		7 31 3 18 morn	
12 Monday,	5 15 6 45		8 46 3 16 morn	
13 Tuesday,	5 16 6 44		9 59 3 14 morn	
14 Wednesday,	5 17 6 43		11 11 3 12 morn	

Hillsborough Debating Society.—The following is the Query selected for discussion at the regular meeting of this Society on Tuesday night next:

Which would best promote the interest of the state of North Carolina, Annual or Biennial Sessions of the Legislature?

By the SECRETARY.

July 17 1839.

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout,
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

Wines, of very superior quality.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7.

A Mistake Corrected.

THERE is a rumor, that I have declined my Agency Business. I have not declined, but still continue my Bank and other Agencies, and have enlarged my Storage room for the reception, and sale of all kinds of merchandise, and country produce, privately or at Auction; with the single exception of intoxicating liquors. That critic has killed so many thousands of my fellow beings, that I don't like to meddle with it.

WILL. PECK.

Raleigh, August 7.

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to appear in Hillsborough on the 25th of September, for the purpose of drill and court martial; and on the 26th you will attend with your respective companies, as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, for review.

WILLIAM BARLOW,

Senior Officer.

August 7.

Classical and English SCHOOL.

THE undersigned intends, in future, to devote his attention to the business of teaching, and will open a School near his residence in Orange county, four miles west of Maw River and three miles from the Chatham county line, in a healthy and interesting neighborhood, on the first of September next.

This school is designed principally to be preparatory to admittance into our University, or any similar institution in this country. It must be expected, therefore, that classical learning will constitute the more important part of the course. The undersigned is not willing, however, to exclude any young men, who may wish to pursue a course of English studies. He is the more unwilling to do so, from a consciousness that the English Department is already too much neglected in some of our academies. He also entertains the opinion, that a system of English studies might be concocted and arranged, of a thorough knowledge of which would be of more practical utility to a man through life, than that superficial acquaintance with the Ancient Classics, with which very many are content, and that unless a parent designs his son to take a collegiate or thorough academic course, he had better let him cultivate one language well. The best system of English studies, therefore, of which the undersigned is master, will be adopted for the benefit of those who may follow his advice upon this subject. Free from other business, he hopes, by a sedulous attention to his charge, to merit that confidence which parents or guardians may repose in him. He would be glad at the outset to have a class to prepare for College. The sessions, as at other academies, will continue five months.

TOUITION.—PER SESSION.

In the Classical Department,	\$12 50
"English	7 50

Excellent board can be had convenient to the academy at seven dollars per month, exclusive of lights, for any number of students. Those who may design sending their sons would confer a favor by communicating it to the undersigned at as early a day as possible. Direct to Lindley's Store P. O., Orange county, N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT.

July 25.

Attention!

HEAD QUARTERS,
Trotting's Bridge, Orange County,
N. C. July 16th, 1839.

To the Officers of the Sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your usual parade grounds, with your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review, with six rounds of powder, on the following days, to wit:

The 5th Regiment on the 17th of Sept.
The 55th Regiment on the 10th of Sept.
The 94th Regiment on the 21st of Sept.
The 45th Regiment on the 24th of Sept.
The 47th Regiment on the 26th of Sept.
The 48th Regiment on the 28th of Sept.
The 49th Regiment on the 1st of Oct.

By order of

BENJAMIN TROLINGER,
Brigadier General.

AUSTIN WHITSITT, Aidcamp.

July 17.

Printer's Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, are respectfully informed that their accounts will be made out at an early day, and forwarded to them either through the Post Office or by an agent. It is hoped that all concerned will feel the necessity of prompt payment.

August 1.

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. M. to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily procured by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JAMES MORRIS. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable and reliable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestably proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. E. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOSPHOR BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by W. E. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEART, Agent.

August 1.

A Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held at the Ridge Meeting House in Orange County on Friday the 27th of September next.

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24.

Look at this!

WHEREAS William Glenn, sen. of Orange county, has obtained two notes of hand from me, payable to him, as follows: one note for twelve dollars and fifty cents, payable the 25th of December, 1839, with John W. Hancock security; and one note for ten dollars, payable the 25th of December, 1840, without security. This is, therefore, to caution all persons from trading for said notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay them on at the end of the law.

JOHN H. TILLY.

July 17.

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last Saturday night, a very bright mulatto boy by the name of WARNER, about five feet two inches in height, nineteen years of age, spare made, straight black hair, black eyes, gentle in his appearance, very polite in his manners, speaks quick, and is somewhat conceited, has small scars on the back of one of his hands, and is speckled under his eyes; it is possible that he may have, by some means, obtained free papers. He took with him two suits of clothes, one of gray broadcloth, frock coat and pantaloons, the other of homespun, capotes color, roundabout and pantaloons, and a black hat, about half worn. It recedes from inspection to distinguish him from a white person. It is supposed that he has gone in the direction of Lynchburg, or Hillsborough, or down the river.

I will give the above reward if taken over twenty miles from home; over ten miles and within twenty, \$50; within ten miles, \$10; if he is returned to me, or lodged in jail so that I get him again.

NATH'L P. THOMAS,

Near Milton, N. C.

July 16.

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage, stating, however, accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly supplied with arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M'GARY & M'TAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839.

79—6m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

TO PARENTS.

Our future electors and jurymen and legislators, and judges and magistrates, are the urchins who are now shouting and leaping around a thousand shops and school houses.

Shall their parents live in disregard of the duty they owe the budding mind? I am half disposed to undertake a sort of leetorship, from house to house, in order to persuade these fathers and mothers that, with all their affection, they are not sufficiently earnest in making the most of their children. I would talk somehow in this way. "My good sir or madam, how old is that boy? Very well, he is well grown for his age, and I hope you are keeping in mind that he will live in a different world from that which you and I live. Bring him up accordingly. Lay upon him very early the yoke of discipline. Guard him from evil companions. Save him from idleness, which is the muck heap in which every rank noisome weed of vice grows up. Put work into his hands and make it his pleasure. Make him love home; and by all means encourage him to love his parents better than all human beings. Allow me to beg that you will not fall into the absurd cant, which some people parrot-like catch and echo, against book learning. Determine that this fellow shall know more than ever you knew, then he will be an honor to your declining years. Keep him at school; reward him with good books and he will one day bless you for it. I know men honor Legislatures, who were brought up to hard work and now are very rich, but they cannot utter a single sentence without disgracing themselves by some vulgar expression or some blunder in grammar. They know this, but have found it out too late. They feel that their influence is only half what it might have been, if their parents had only taken pains to have them well taught. Now look ahead, and give your child that sort of a fortune which no reverse in trade can take away." It is a great and prevalent error, that children should be let to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spend-thrifts and gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would deal with his garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or a puppy on such a principle. Take notice, parents, unless you till the new soil, and throw in good seed, the devil will have a crop of poisonous weeds before you know what has taken place. Look at your dear child, and think whether you will leave his safety or ruin to hazard.

American Mechanic.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

The heroes of the Revolution fought for and obtained three things: unalienable and natural rights of man; responsibility direct to none but God, and the sovereignty of the people controlled only by the law of right and wrong. We destroyed a throne, and erected an immovable seat in which the descendants and representatives of the people might sit in peace and happiness, if God so will it, to the end of time. Connected with our revolutionary forefathers there were two conspicuous qualities displayed that are seldom spoken of in history; they are incidental to man, form a part of his nature, and are yet directly opposed to each other. These are the spirit of command and the spirit of obedience. These two principles were never perfectly displayed nor carried out completely in the history of any one on earth, except in the life of the immortal Saviour of man. Although these qualities are natural to so many, yet Homer, the finest delineator of human passions that ever breathed, never introduced them in any of his characters. His Roman imitator faintly shadows them forth in his inconsistent Enneas. But they were never so fully seen, felt and universally displayed in the life and actions of any mortal man as they were in the person and life of George Washington, the father of his country.

The act of his leaving his happy home for the troubles of political life was a trying one. Opposed to him and his principles were many eminent patriots of the Revolution. They rallied under the flag of state rights; their cry was for unlimited state independence, not amenable to the Union. These denounced the first men of the day, with Washington at their head as federalists and Tories. He was embarking upon this troublesome sea of a new name, unparalleled in the annals of history. In his diary he says, "About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and domestic felicity." Yet he was deceived. His progress from Mount Vernon to New York was one continuous triumphal procession. All ages, both sexes, all conditions of persons, turned out to greet their friend and preserver, and demonstrate their enthusiastic admiration of him. In passing over the Schuylkill bridge a wreath of flowers was, unconsciously to himself, dropped on his head by a blooming boy placed in a triumphal arch above him. At Trenton a band of aged matrons turned out to welcome and thank him for his defence of their property, their persons, their all—thirteen years before. The virgin daughters of those aged mothers waved his path with flowers, and with a song as sublime as that of Miriam, hailed him as their protector, who had been the defender of their mothers.

J. Q. Adams.

Singular Justice.—We observe by the press of a recent case in New Orleans, that a man who is the owner of a slave is civilly responsible for felonies committed by his slaves. In the case referred to the plaintiff obtained a verdict for \$1250

and costs. The following are the circumstances: On the night of the 6th June last year, the plaintiff's office was robbed of \$1,400 in Texas notes, and \$150 in gold. Three blacks were apprehended for the robbery. On one of them, the slave of the defendant, \$100 of the money was found, and \$500 of it was recovered from a person to whom he had passed it. The present claim was for the loss of the balance stolen, reducing the Texas money to New Orleans par value, and it was awarded.

N. Y. Star.

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$12 50.

English Department, \$8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65—

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session of Mr. & Mrs. DUNWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies, \$17 50

Music, 25 00

Drawing, 30 00

French, 15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.

Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough.

J. W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough.

W. Cain, esq., Hillsborough.

Judge Mangum, Orange.

Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.

Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.

Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15. 75—

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as "Nothing to extenuate, Nor set down as in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77—

UNION HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,

Nuts of various kinds,

Preserved Sweetmeats,

Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,

Oranges and Lemons,

Cocoa Nuts,

Segars of various kinds,

Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Mondays.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 75—

PROSPECTUS OF THE CASKET, AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHARGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently heretofore the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no extraneous matter will be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publishing a reception. English authors, translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Surf at Madras, with accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders post paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—\$2 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of William Holt, (Captain,) on Thursday the 15th day of August next, on a credit of six months, His Crop of CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, &c.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. Farming Utensils, and a good Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM HOLT.

July 17. 79—

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.

MR. JESSE CARRINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and dispatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present. All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 9. 65—

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line.

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising dispatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him.

His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to measure words of promise, or to cut out ideas to please the fancy—but the plain thread of his advertisement presents the habits of truth, which will be fitted up to the letter.

His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 711f

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

HE universes all estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, profuse sweats, and sleep, acrid, watery, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the necessary perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of compevalence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and equally rapid. In proportionable quantity, and persons returning each with a febrile attack, the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral torpor, the sluggishness of the bowels, and visceral inflammation, however mild, will yield to the former in small and the latter in large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and many other varieties of the Nervous class of disease, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always on hand for inspection.

or further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 2. 66—



Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 65—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the management of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,

JAMES THOMPSON,

ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

The Semi-Weekly Whig.

THE first number of the Semi-Weekly edition of The New York Whig is herewith submitted to the public. It will be regularly published henceforth every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on a sheet of the size of the Daily Whig and half the size of the Weekly, and forwarded by the earliest mails to their patrons. It will contain all the matter of the Daily Whig except the advertisements, and be afforded at the low price of Three Dollars per annum in advance. It is believed that this is the cheapest Semi-Weekly paper in the country.

The character of the New York Whig—Daily and Weekly—is now widely known. It has been published about sixteen months, and in that brief period has acquired an extensive circulation, and we trust, a fair standing among its cotemporaries. It aims to present in a medium sheet an amount of reading matter fully equal to the average of the Great Dailies of New York and our other Commercial cities. Its contents will comprise Literature, Politics and General Intelligence, in about equal proportions. In the Literary Department, no great pretensions are made to originality, but the best repositories of Foreign and American Literature are open to its conductors, and they endeavor to select therefrom a varied and interesting banquet. In General Intelligence, we hope to be neither behind nor inferior to our immediate cotemporaries. In Politics, our journal will be all that its name purports—fearlessly, zealously, and we trust, efficiently. Whig. Experienced pens are enlisted in its service; and we trust that it will render good service to the country in the advocacy of sound principles and good measures, and the fearless exposure of the iniquities, corruptions and ruinous tendencies of Loco Focoism.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by J. GREGG WILSON & CO., 102 Nassau Street.

New York, May 9. 75—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsboro Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—61

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market. We will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Oleths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian